

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



Vol. I.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1801.

[No. 79.]

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Whereas some malicious and evil disposed person or persons, have been in the habit of breaking down the Trees planted on the front of my property in Prince street and tearing up the cases, I hereby offer a reward of Fifty Dollars for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that he or they may be brought to justice—to be paid on conviction.

Wm. HODGSON.

March 3. d12t

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

French Brandy in pipes and casks,

Gin in pipes,

Brandy in casks,

Teneriffe and Catalonia Wines in pipes and casks,

Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.

Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,

Raisins and Figs in casks,

Soap and Candles in boxes,

James River Tobacco in kegs,

Hardware in boxes assorted,

Nails in kegs, Castings, &c.

Also—a handsome Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And a quantity of

FURNITURE,

Consisting of

Two pair of large Looking Glasses,

Mahogany Dining and other Tables,

Chairs of different kinds,

Chests of Drawers and Writing Desks,

And a number of other articles.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER,

Auctioneer.

March 10.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,

Sugar in bls.

Candles in boxes,

Tobacco in kegs,

Coffee in bags,

Saltpetre in bags,

Raisins in boxes,

Grapes in jars,

Almonds in bls.

Oranges in boxes,

Anchovies in kegs and boxes,

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpet-

ing, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys,

Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broad-

cloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Du-

rants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and Ger-

man Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

March 11.

Auctioneers.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Concluded from our last.)

No material alteration therefore in the bill as reported by the committee was made. During a debate, however, on the judiciary part of the bill, a bill was sent from the senate, the only object of which was to divide the district into two counties, one on each side of the Potomac; and to establish a judiciary system for the district: For which three judges were to be appointed, one supreme judge at a salary of 2000 dollars, and two associates at 1600 dollars per annum. To hold in each county four sessions annually. Provision was also made for all the apparatus of a court, and for the future trials of causes. This bill it was attempted to incorporate with the bill of the house, but after some days delay it was passed alone with some amendments in which the senate concurred. It is supposed the bill so far passed in the house for appointing a governor and legislative body is dropped for the present session.

On the question for passing the bill from the senate, as amended in the house, Mr. Randolph moved the postponement of the question till Thursday, not because he then hoped to get a greater number to vote against the bill than at present, but because the subject was of a nature so serious as to demand of him some time for consideration, as to its effects upon a people so peculiarly placed by the constitution.

The motion for postponement was negatived.

Mr. Randolph then rose to offer his objections to the bill. He said that he was perfectly aware of the general indisposition of the house to give attention to arguments which were offered to their consideration, and he was fully apprized that this temper was peculiarly prevalent on the present occasion; he should therefore state the few observations which he was about to offer in the form of opinion, rather than of argument. He could have wished that an opportunity had been afforded which would have enabled him to deliver them in a state less crude. But since the motion to postpone the consideration of this bill had not prevailed, he was unwilling to omit an opportunity of recording his dissent to a bill fraught with many obviously pernicious effects, and with others unforeseen, but perhaps not less ruinous. Mr. R. declared that his objections to the bill went to any which could be brought in—they were objections to that part of the constitution which gave to congress the power of legislating exclusively over the district which might become the permanent seat of their deliberation. That constitution, it would be recollected, was an experi-

mental government, the effects of which could not have been entirely foreseen by its framers. This was one of its features with which he declared himself dissatisfied. The instant the jurisdiction over this territory is assumed by us, its inhabitants cease to be free. The great, the unalienable principle, that legislation and taxation should go hand in hand with representation; this principle, inestimable to freedom, indispensable to freedom, ceases to animate the government of this territory. Mr. R. then considered the effect of their political situation on the rest of the community when this district became, as was expected, the seat of a great manufacturing and commercial city. He asked what would be the power of such an engine in the hands of a corrupt administration; and figured to himself the cities of London, Westminster and Southwark; and the adjacent villages lying at the mercy of the rest of the country, holding their rights not by those tenures which guaranteed the liberties of their fellow-citizens, but at the will of the rest of the nation by whom they were taxed and governed without possessing any share in their legislative councils.

Mr. R. observed, that an opinion had gone abroad that this bill would give additional security to the claim which this district had to remain the seat of government; on the contrary, it could have no such effect. The law under which we now sat here, was passed ten years ago—upon its validity alone, together with a law passed last session, did we now sit here; and if we refused the acceptance of the jurisdiction, the people of the district would remain in the same situation in which the people of Philadelphia had been for ten years. If any thing could operate to remove the government, it would be the state of society which the acceptance of the jurisdiction would create.

Mr. R. concluded by observing that as he had no desire to share in the credit which might accrue to the friends of the bill from the blessings which it may produce, so was he yet more anxious to shake off from himself all responsibility for the miseries which he felt convicted, would be its consequence.

Mr. Smilie also offered his objections, much upon the grounds and arguments he first used against assuming the jurisdiction, because it would deprive a large proportion of the people of their rights as secured to them by their long and arduous struggles against tyranny, and for popular representation.

The question was then taken and the bill passed—yeas 57 nays 36.

SALT.

Landing from on board the schooner Mary, 3000 bushels Turk's Island Salt. For sale by

Hewes & Miller.

February 20.

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REPORT.

The committee appointed to enquire into the official conduct of Winthrop Sargent, governor of the Mississippi Territory; and to whom also was referred the petition of Cato West, and others.

REPORT.

IN the above mentioned petition, the administration of governor Sargent is criminated on the grounds of improper and arbitrary misbehavior—of an unconstitutional exercise of the legislative authority by the governor and judges; and of unlawful exactions of office fees.

First. Of improper and arbitrary misbehavior.

As the particular instances and acts of improper and arbitrary misconduct imputed to governor Sargent are not specified, nor evidence adduced whereby to verify the general charges alleged against him, your committee have not been able to investigate them. Such papers relative thereto as have come to their possession, accompany this report.

Second. Of an unconstitutional exercise of legislative authority by the governor and judges.

On this point it is alleged, that the governor and judges have made and published laws not derived from the codes of the original states.

By governor Sargent, this fact is admitted.

The President of the United States, by the act, entitled "An act for an amicable settlement of limits within the states of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory," was empowered to establish there a government in all respects similar to that exercised in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, excepting and excluding the last article of the ordinance made for the government thereof by the late Congress, on the 13th of July, 1787.

In the ordinance referred to in the afore-said act, are the following clauses:

"The governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original states, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district; and report them to congress, from time to time; which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly, unless disapproved by Congress—but afterwards the legislature shall have authority to alter them as they shall think fit. The governor for the first time being shall be commander in chief of the militia; appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers; all general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by congress. Previous to the organization of the general assembly, the governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order of the same. After the general assembly shall

be organized, the powers and duties of other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not here-in otherwise directed, shall during the continuance of the temporary government, be appointed by the governor. For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district; and for the execution of process, criminal and civil, the governor shall make proper divisions thereof: and he shall proceed from time to time, as circumstances may require to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships; subject, however, to such alterations as may hereafter be made by the legislature."

Your committee are of opinion that the legislative power of the governor and judges, by virtue of the abovementioned ordinance, is restricted to the adopting of laws from the codes of the original states, and cannot extend to the adopting and enacting of laws not derived from those codes.

It appears to your committee, that the governor and judges of the Mississippi territory misconceived the nature and extent of their authority in this particular. Justly to appreciate their motives, it is essential to state the principles on which they have acted. By them the ordinance appears to have been understood as vesting in the governor and judges a plenary, legislative authority. Governor Sargent justifies its exercise on the ground of construction, and of the principle being avowed and acted on by the governor and judges in making laws in the North-Western territory; and being impliedly, if not directly sanctioned by Congress. In his letter of the 15th of June, 1800, to the secretary of state, he observes, "Upon the subject of making or adopting laws, I have wrote you largely heretofore. It is not necessary to repeat my own opinions; many letters in your office evince my anxiety to have possessed the codes of the original states. We began by legislating, however with the laws of the North-Western territory—they had been subject to the disapprobation of the honorable congress; and daring not to doubt their attention, we believed them good. We have uniformly continued, however, to declare our willingness to receive and respect authenticated information for the quiet and interests of this people." In another letter of the 25th of August, 1800, to the secretary of state, already communicated to the house, he observes, "the honorable Mr. Davis seems to have been at much trouble to establish what the governor and judges are very willing to admit, 'that they have laws.' As secretary of the North-Western territory, and vested with the powers of the governor, I fully concurred with the judges that we were a complete legislative body. We never hesitated to manifest this to congress; and the laws by governor St. Clair, the judges Parsons, Symmes and Varnum, enacted as early as 1788, demonstrated that such also was their opinion. I solemnly deny to have acknowledged (as Mr. Davis asserts I have) a deviation from the ordinance of congress in the thus enacting of laws; for the ordinance, in my acceptance thereof, tolerates so doing; in strong presumptive proof of which I shall offer, as the honorable Mr. Davis and myself seem to have so differently read the same, that the laws which were regularly trans-

mitted to the general government, in one solitary instance only, were disapproved; thus evidencing their perfect coincidence in sentiment with us upon this very important subject. As a further proof of their will and pleasure that we should 'make laws,' they have enacted nearly in the words following 'that the laws of the territory that have been or hereafter may be enacted by the governor and judges,' &c. and again, 'that the governor and judges shall be authorized to repeal their laws by them made, whenever the same may be found to be improper.'"

With respect to the practice which governor Sargent alleges, obtained with the governor and judges of the North-western territory on this point, your committee are informed that at their first meeting in 1788, a difference of sentiment arose between the governor and judges on this subject; they asserting, and he denying the power of the legislature to make laws not derived from the codes of the states. After protesting against their assumption of that power, the governor yielded to the opinion of the judges. The subject was again resumed in 1795, when the governor published his correspondence with the judges, shewing his disapprobation of the principle of making laws; on their part the then judges also published the reasons and grounds of their opinion and conduct in making laws. The governor again yielded to that opinion and from time to time, till the second grade of government was established, the legislature enacted laws not derived from the codes of the states.

The laws of that territory being voluminous, a complete set whereof is to be had, for examination only, in the office of the secretary of state, your committee have not been able from their own inspection to ascertain how far the practice of making laws obtained, or how constantly it was adhered to in successive periods as the judges have succeeded to each other. They find that several of the laws passed before the year 1795, were not taken from the statutes of either of the states. Mr. Wagner, clerk in the office of the secretary of state, who at the request of the committee, has examined the laws of the territory in reference to this point, certifies, "that he has examined the laws of the N. Western territory from the commencement of its legislation, to the first of August, 1792, but it does not appear from the face of them, which, or what part of them have been adopted from the codes of the original states, or have been originally made by the legislature of that territory." How far, therefore, they have been mere adoptions from those codes can only be established by comparison. That is not the case with respect to the printed laws of the territory published since May, 1795, in which they are invariably stated in their titles to be printed laws, except in the instance of repealing laws; to pass which, the governor and judges were expressly authorized by the act of Congress of the 8th of May, 1792 and except a law in addition to a law, intitled, a law ascertaining the fees of the several officers and persons therein named, published at Cincinnati on the first of May, 1798, by Winthrop Sargent, acting as governor, and John Cleves Symmes, Joseph Gillman, and Return J. Meigs, judges, which is not stated to have been adopted. Your committee further find, that on the 21st day of January, 1794, the President of the

United States laid before the two houses of Congress, a copy of such laws of the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, as had been passed from July to December, 1792, inclusive: That on the 21st day of April, 1794, they were by order of the House of Representatives referred to a special committee, who on the 24th day of May, 1794, among other things reported, that on examination of the said laws they found many of the provisions contained in them objectionable, but that they conceived it would be immaterial for them to detail the particular objections, as one applying to the whole of said laws afforded in their opinion sufficient reason for disapproving them. That those laws appeared to have been passed by the secretary and judges, on the idea that they were possessed generally of legislative power, and have not in whole or in part been adopted from laws of the original states—that on the 12th of February, 1795, an engrossed resolution, in the form of a concurrent resolution of the two houses, disapproving all those laws, except one, was agreed to by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate. In the Senate, on report of a special committee, the resolution was agreed to. The consideration of those particular laws does not appear to have been resumed.

In a letter of governor Sargent's to the secretary of state, dated Mississippi territory, January 15, 1799, he writes: "The judge's arrival gives us to legislate—it was most essential, and we will set about it without delay, though with much regret on my part at the want of the laws of the several states, as we must be compelled to form our code from the volumes of the North-western territory, which I by no means can be induced to believe a very good basis."

And in another letter of the 13th of March, 1799, he writes to the secretary of state: "I have already advised you of the arrival of judge Tilton, and in consequence, we are at length legislating, but destitute of the laws of the several states; we necessarily make instead of adopting them—the right to do which has heretofore been a question. Very dissident of my own law knowledge, I fell extremely anxious for the presence of judge Mc. Guire, who I am taught to believe is a great professional character."

Third. Of unlawful exaction of fees for official acts.

The fees alluded to, are for passports granted to persons travelling from the Mississippi territory to other parts of the U. States, through the Indian country, and on marriage and tavern licences.

Governor Sargent acknowledges his having received fees of the above description: He justifies the practice on the principle of those acts being extra from the duties of the governor's office, and also of president of the North-western territory, known, as he presumes, for a long time, to the general government.

A law of the Mississippi territory, intitled a law to regulate taverns and retailers of liquors, and concerning Indians, allows to the governor a fee of eight dollars, on a tavern licence, which with a like fee on marriage licences, governor Sargent has received. The amount of the fee on passports is unknown to the committee.

By a law of that territory, fees are allowed to the judges, on certain processes and official acts.

It is understood, that for a course of

years, the governor of the North-western territory has been in the practice of receiving four dollars on marriage licences, and one guinea on tavern licences. Laws have also been there passed, allowing to the judges fees on process and official acts, and compensation for travelling expences; one of which was among the laws disapproved by the before-mentioned resolution of the House of Representatives, which was disagreed to by the Senate; the other purports on the face thereof, to have been adopted from the New-York and Pennsylvania codes. Both of those laws were passed by governor Sargent, when secretary and acting as governor of the territory.

The act of Congress, authorizing the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory, provides that the officers therein shall receive the same compensation for their services, to be paid in the same manner as is by law established for similar officers in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and the powers, duties and emoluments of a superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern department, to be united with those of governor.

To the governor of the North-western territory for discharging the duties of that office and those of superintendent of Indian affairs, is allowed an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and to each of the judges eight hundred dollars.

As the governor and judges of the territorial governments are officers of the United States, with annual salaries fixed by the laws of Congress, their exacting and receiving fees, as before stated, cannot be otherwise considered than as an abuse which ought to be corrected.

Although the committee find cause to notice as irregularities in governor Sargent's administration, the making laws not derived from the codes of the original states, and also his receiving fees for certain official acts, yet it appears satisfactorily to them, from the circumstances under which they took place, that those irregularities originated from incorrect and misconceived opinions respecting the extent of his powers, and not from impure or criminal intentions.

They therefore respectfully submit to the consideration of the house, the following resolution:

Resolved, That there does not appear cause for further proceedings on the matters of complaint for mal-administration, against Winthrop Sargent, as governor of the Mississippi territory.

BOSTON, March 2.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL ARTICLES.
Extract of a letter from a house of the first respectability at Malaga, to their correspondent in this town, dated the last of December, received by the Juno.

"Since we had last the honor to address you, a combination of untoward circumstances, have sadly thwarted the speculations from your side to these markets—The immense influx of colonial products brought here by your flag—The epidemic that has afflicted these environs, having had all communication with the interior cut off—The rigid quarantine of thirty days exacted of all vessels coming from your continent, several new orders from court rendering impossible the introduction here of sugars, cocoa and coffee, unless accompanied by certificates from the Spanish Consuls residing on your continent, that they are actually the produce of the Spanish Islands and colonies joined to the extreme scarcity of money in the kingdom,

vastly exhausted by the dire continuance of the war; all have concurred to render commerce with your country little satisfactory, and have reduced the price of Havana sugar, half white and half brown to 14 dollars, coffee, 32 dollars, cotton 30 dollars per quintal, on board; and best cocoa alone supports at 42 dollars per Fanega, of 110 lb. also on board; however, in this article too great nicety cannot be used in the selection of *real caracas round nuts*; not the flat reddish colored, entirely prohibited entry here; this article being the daily aliment of the Spaniards will little probably experience any decline; rice, 6 dollars per quintal; butter high colored superior quality, 30 cents per lb. wax 45 do, dry cod-fish 28. 3d. per lb. large 8 dollars per quintal; Indian corn in great demand, 2 dollars per fanega: tobacco no sale at present, (from the afore mentioned cause of exhausted Royal treasury,) may be quoted at 8 dollars per quintal; staves dressed, and free of sap and worm holes, 120 dollars per M for pipes; flour 8 dollars per barrel,

Your flag now so respected can command most advantageous freights here, and should Europe still sink into more general discord, it alone would be sought after.

The following remarks are subjoined to a Bourdeaux price current of December 12, 1800, communicated by a respectable mercantile house at that place.

"An addition of 10 per cent has been lately imposed on the former duties of all imports and exports.

"N. B. The duties paid on all kind of goods by weight are taken on gross weight excepting on tobacco. On all goods imported or exported that are not rated or subjected to a fixed duty, 25 centimes per hundred weight are to be levied on the former and 15 centimes per hundred francs on the value of the latter.

Sugars are not allowed to be exported and if they are imported from the French colonies direct—coffee can be exported on proving that they came from the colonies direct, or that they have paid the foreign duties, within one year after importation; on exportation they are subject to a duty of 50 centimes per cwt.—Indigo may be exported only during two months after imported, after which time the exportation is prohibited unless it comes direct from the colonies.—All Goods that are reported for exportation are allowed to go out free of inward or outward duties provided they are not landed, and are carried off in the same vessel.

NEW-YORK, March 6.

According to accounts from Constantinople of the 10th of December a serious quarrel had happened in that capital between a part of the crews of the Turkish and Russian fleets, in which some officers lost their lives. The Porte immediately offered any satisfaction that might be required; but the Ambassador from the Court of Petersburg would not accept any, till he had received instructions from Paul I. to whom he dispatched an extraordinary courier with an account of the circumstances.

Several accounts state, that the Russians provoked the quarrel in order to furnish their sovereign with a pretext to make war on the Porte. If it be true, that the Emperor Paul has guaranteed Egypt to the French, as stated in the London papers,

this affray, is not unlikely, was intended for the purpose. In the present critical situation in which the Porte is placed, a war with Russia would produce ruinous consequences to the Ottoman Empire. Every thing indicates, that the flames, of war, which began to gleam in the north will spread to the east. According to the last advices from Constantinople, no accounts had been received of the appearance of Sir Ralph Abercrombie at the place of his destination. Some private letters from the continent, however, state that intelligence had been received of his safe arrival at Rhodes, whence he was soon to sail for Egypt.

A mercantile friend has put into our hands, several letters from Liverpool, dated in January, from which the following extracts are copied.

"Boards and plank, particularly pine, are in demand; and if a war should take place with Russia (as it would be likely to lead to one with all the Northern powers) it must cause a very great rise in all sorts of Timber, and naval stores—staves are dull."

"The opulent exportation houses have during the last ten days, purchased Coffee very largely on speculation, in consequence a rise of some shillings have been experienced.

"Almost the whole stock of British Plantation and foreign Sugar, are now in the possession of opulent speculators, it cannot therefore be doubted, the prices of Havannah sugars will be high when the export season commences.

"The present price of Logwood and Fustic from America, are so very low, that added to the expected increased freights, it may reasonably be expected the articles will be very high in England, about July next, if the intercourse between this Country and Hamburg continues.

"Tar, Turpentine, Pearl ashes, Oak and Pine Logs, are all considerable advanced in consequence of the relative situation of this country and Russia.

Capt. Atwood, of the schooner George, arrived here yesterday from St Bartholomews, informs us that on the 21st ult. he spoke the brig Two Betseys, capt. Allen, from Trieste, but lost from Madeira, bound to Baltimore. He had on board, Mr. Pintard, American consul at Madeira.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London, dated Jan. 5.

"The price of wheat is falling, and it is the general opinion from the quantities pouring in from the continent, that it will experience a great reduction before February."

Arrived, ships Antonia, Moulton, Rotterdam; Christiansburg, —, Cadiz; brigs Mary, Garey, Teneriffe; Franklin, —, St. Thomas; sch'rs George, —, St. Bartholomews; Three Brothers, Bell, Wilmington.

Cleared, ship Peggy, Brusher, New-Orleans; brig Abigail, Smith, Surinam; sch'r Sarah, M'Laurin, Bourdeaux.

By the Christiansburg we learn, that the fever at Cadiz has not entirely abated. The ship is quarantined.

The ship Antonia left at Rotterdam, two ships, one belonging to this port, and the other to Boston—could not learn their names, as they were then going up the river. In the Straits of Dover spoke the ship Rover and brig Columbia of Boston, and brig Fair Hebe of Philadelphia, which vessels sailed from Rotterdam the day after the Antonia. Feb. 20, lat. 25,

long. 63, 37, spoke the brig William and Thomas, of Wicasset, 15 days from Norfolk for Antigua.

The sch'r George, of Middleton, left at St. Bartholomews, a number of American vessels. On Monday last, off the Cape of Virginia, spoke the sch'r Resource, two days from this port for Savannah. Feb. 21, spoke the brig Two Betseys, from Trieste and Madeira, for Baltimore.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

Translation of a letter from Don Joaquin Garcia, governor of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, to the President of the United States.

SIR,

"The great humanity (the offspring of a magnanimous breast) of a military officer of the United States, deserves the greatest applause and consideration from me and my whole nation. It was displayed in his recent conduct towards two numerous families, who were removing from this city to Puerto Rico, and composed of many small children and ladies of quality.

"This officer is Charles Stewart, Esq. captain of the armed schooner Experiment, who, whilst the accidents of the sea threatened to overwhelm him, observed that near the Island of Saona, a schooner with a multitude of women and children cried out for help, to save themselves from becoming the unhappy victims of the tempest, or of the want of nautical skill of capt. Christian Graneman, a Dane, who, in the hardness of his heart, strove to save his person and effects by going on shore, and leaving so many human creatures exposed to the turbulence of the waves, an extremity which presented to them a near prospect of death.

"This brave and generous officer, his crew and all under his command, impelled by humanity, alertly strove to save these wretched ladies, and succeeded. A few moments after their safety was accomplished, the schooner sunk.

"Amid thanks, vows and lamentations, this worthy officer learnt that captain Christian was on the mountain of Saona with his effects. Without neglecting the ladies, he endeavored to secure a wretch, who ought not to live among mankind. This he effected, and through the humanity of the ladies used no greater severity towards him, than to take him on board and carry him well secured to this capital. He treated the ladies with the greatest courtesy, accommodating them with his cabin, his table and every convenience.

"They have requested me to communicate these circumstances to your excellency, and that, in their name, I should present to you their cordial thanks, assuring you, that it is an action which will remain for ever impressed on their hearts.

"For myself, and in the name of my nation, and of all who know of the occurrence, worthy of so cultivated a nation, and of an officer of the United States, I present you my thanks with that sincerity which belongs to my character; and I shall have the honor to render an account of it to my master the king of Spain, in order that such an action may redound to the honor of this officer, of his flag, and of all his brave and generous crew.

"God preserve you many years. San to Domingo, Jan. 21, 1801.

"May it please your excellency, JOAQUIN GARCIA."

G. GREENE, M. D.

Very respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will deliver

THIS EVENING,

(weather permitting) at the City Tavern Ball Room,

The Analysis of a Lecture upon

THE EIDOURANION,

OR,

Astronomical Lucernal.

Explaining the courses, distances, situations, magnitudes and motions of the heavenly bodies. Particulars of which will be given in the handbills.

Tickets only half a dollar each, to be had at the bar. Doors to be opened at half after 6 and commence precisely at 7 o'clock.

March 12.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next, At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Soap and Candles in boxes,

Chocolate in do.

Raisins in do.

Mens' fine Shoes,

Leading Lines and Bed Cords,

Some Household Furniture,

Together with

A variety of DRY GOODS.

Also,

An elegant CHAISE

with Harness complete—and

An Eight Day Clock.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE, Auctioneers.

March 12.

Salt for Sale.

Turk's Island, Isle of May, And Liverpool Fine,

in bulk and sacks.

Madeira Wine of the best quality in pipes.

Lisbon do. in quarter casks and hhds.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf,

March 12.

d.

NEW-YORK SHOES.

JOSHUA RIDDLE

Has just received by the schooner Philip, capt. Tubman, from New-York,

A neat and general assortment of (New-York made) SHOES of the best quality, among which are Ladies' black and coloured Morocco Slippers, Miss's do. best calf skin do. Children's Shoes, Gentlemen's Shoes; No. 1 of a superior quality and newest fashion, together with a great variety of stuff Slippers and leather Shoes.

Also,

Fresh Teas of every kind, Queens Ware in crates and by retail, and DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale on moderate terms.

March 12.

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Thirty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give thirty dollars to any person that will inform me who it was that cut the Lombardy Trees, planted in front of my house—to be paid on conviction.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

March 12.

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The Subscriber will **SELL**,

OR
EXCHANGE for approved lands
near the Blue-Ridge,

A valuable Tract of Land
in Northumberland county, two miles
from the court-house, and near the bank
of the Potomac, containing 1163 acres.
This tract is divided into two plantations,
on the one there is a brick dwelling house
50 by 33 feet conveniently divided, and
two brick offices, 24 by 16 feet. A framed
house 20 by 16 feet designed for an
overseer, and other out houses.

The conveniences of this place are equal-
led by few, and the prospect excelled by
none in the state. The house is situated
on a high hill and commands an extensive
view of the Potomac and the Chesapeake
bay. There is a creek abounding with
the finest fish and oysters, which termi-
nates the flat land of this tract, that is na-
vigable for bay craft, and affords an ex-
cellent landing place within half a mile
of the house. On this part of the tract
there is an excellent bearing apple and
peach orchard, and a variety of other
fruit trees. It has a great sufficiency of
oak and hickory timber, for the use of
the plantation, besides a large quantity of
pine.

On the other plantation there is a frame
dwelling house 32 by 16 feet, and a few
out houses, such as tenants generally have
about them. This part of the tract is as
well situated for farming as any lands in
Virginia. It is well watered, has a suffi-
ciency of timber for its support, and flour-
ishing young peach and apple orchards.

As it is presumable that no person will
make such a purchase without viewing the
premises, all that is necessary to add is that
Mr. Spencer Ball, living thereon, will
show the whole, and is fully authorized to
make sale thereof.

JAMES V. BALL.

N. B. Any person purchasing may be
supplied with stock of all kinds necessary
and sufficient for the plantation.
February 19, 1801. 1aw

John & J. H. Tucker

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, corner of King and Union
Streets,

Turk's Island and } **SALT**,
Liverpool
Loaf and Muscovado Sugars,
Coffee and Molasses,
Fresh Raisins and Spices,
Imperial,
Hyson, }
Young Hyson, } **TEAS**,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong,
Madeira,
Sherry,
St. Lucar, } **WINES**,
Malaga,
Claret,
Old Brandy,
Spirits, Whiskey, &c.
Wool and Cotton Cards,
rod, 12d, and 20d Nails,

With a general assortment of Carpenters'
and Farmers' Tools.

Also—A few trunks of fine Muslin,
Irish Linen, and German Stripes, which
they will sell low for cash, or exchange
for country produce.

☞ **Cash given for White Beans and
Peas.**

March 3.

eo12t

WILLIAM OXLEY & Co.

At their **WHOLESALE**

Woollen, Linen and Cotton
WAREHOUSE,

Prince street, (formerly occupied by Mr.
W. I Hall)—*Have for sale,*

A variety of seasonable **GOODS**
which they will dispose of low for cash or
produce. A liberal credit will be given
to those who apply well recommended.
February 24. eo3w

For Sale, or to be Leased,

In the City of Washington, and possession
given immediately,

A handsome, well-finished
three story **BUILDING**, on New Jersey
Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol,
and the nearest dwelling on the south of
it on Capitol Hill. The lot and house
are well situated, and will always com-
mand an uninterrupted view of the whole
city and George-Town to the west, as
well as of the Potomac and Eastern Branch.
The house contains 10 convenient rooms,
exclusive of garret and cellars.

If sold, United States stock, or stock in
any of the banks would be taken for the
whole or part of the payment, and a good
title given; or, if leased for 5 years, the
terms would be accommodating to a good
tenant.

Further particulars may be known by
applying to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, in that
city, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

January 15. eo

FOR SALE

By William Hartshorne,

On Col. Hooe's wharf,

James River Coal,

Philadelphia loaf and lump Sugar,

Hard Soap by the box,

Also, a few boxes of crown or shaving
Soap,

Hay in bundles of about 200 weight,

Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity,

Tobacco in kegs.

☞ **Cash given for Wheat, Rye
and Corn.**

1st mo. 26.

eo2m

**Marine Insurance Company
of Alexandria.**

The Stockholders in this in-

stitution are hereby notified, that a divi-
dend of five per cent. is this day de-
clared on that part of the capital stock of
the company which is now paid. Pay-
able to the stockholders, or to their order,
in ten days from this date.

By order of the President and Directors.

J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec.

January 31.

eo(2)

FOR SALE,

The large three story Brick
WAREHOUSE, with the two story
frame one adjoining, on the next lot to
the north-east corner of King-street.

For size, strength, convenience and
goodness of stand, this property is certain-
ly the best in town. For terms, apply
in Baltimore to Messrs. Martin & Jaus-
fret, and in Alexandria to the subscriber:

Who will Rent

The three story brick Ware-
house adjoining, formerly occupied by
Mr. John Ridley.

A. CHARLES CAZENOVE.

February 2.

eo3m

☞ **An Apprentice wanted at
this Office.**

Property for Sale.

Two hundred and forty acres
of excellent **FARMING LAND**, lying
in the county of Loudoun, about 14 miles
from Leesburg, and one mile from the
turnpike road leading from thence to Snic-
ker's Gap, being part of Scotland Tract,
formerly belonging to Mr. W. Nelson.

A HOUSE and LOT eligi-
bly situated, in Fairfax-street, Alexan-
dria, in the possession of Mr. Charles
Jones, coachmaker.

A LOT in Dumfries, on
which are built a strong and commodious
brick dwelling house and a kitchen, sta-
ble and granery—in the occupancy of Mr.
Esme Smock. This messuage, from its
vicinity to the creek and other local pro-
perties, is well calculated for a person in
the grain or tobacco business.

If the first mentioned property is
not previously disposed of by private bar-
gain, it will be exposed to public sale
at Mrs. Myers's tavern, in Leesburg, on
the 13th day of April next, being the first
day of Loudoun county court.

For terms, application may be made to
Mr. Thomas Harrison, Dumfries, or to
COLIN AULD,

Cameron-street, Alexandria.

February 2.

mwf

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

*In addition to their former stock, a supply
of the following GOODS:*

Brussels and Scotch Car-

peting—Hearth Rugs,

Furniture Calicoes,

Cassimeres,

Handsome Register Stoves, with Steel

Fenders,

Shovels and Tongs,

A handsome assortment of London bound

Ledgers and Journals, Waste Books,

Bill and Bank Books, &c.

Gentlemen's fashionable Hats,

Do. Dressing Cases complete,

A handsome assortment of Japan'd and

Silver Ware—elegant Tea Boards,

Caddies, Wine Coolers, and Coast-

ers, Tea and Coffee Urns,

Plate Warmers,

Pebble Watch Seals and Gold Chains.

February 28.

d

City Tavern & Hotel.

The Subscriber returns his
sincere thanks to his customers for the li-
beral encouragement he has received, and
hopes to merit a continuance of their fa-
vors. He requests all persons indebted to
him to come forward and settle their ac-
counts, on or before the first day of April
next, otherwise suits will be commenced
for the recovery of the same without re-
spect to persons.

From the many difficulties experienced
in collecting the small sums due him, he
is under the necessity of giving this pub-
lic notice, that after this date he will give
credit to no person whatever.

JOHN GADSBY.

January 17.

d

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by
applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.

December 16.

eo

*Printing in all its variety exe-
cuted with neatness and dispatch.*

For Freight or Charter,



The fast sailing Schooner

ELIZABETH,

James Allen, Master.

For terms apply to the captain
on board, at Hepburn & Dundas's wharf,
or to

ROBERTS and GRIFFITH.

February 27.

d

Mount-Vernon Fishery.

THE public are informed that the re-
port of the fishery being rented is a mis-
take, the parties who were to have rented
it having withdrawn from the bargain.
Fish will be sold from the seine as cheap
at this landing as at any on the river, and
every exertion used to accommodate cus-
tomers. The roads leading to this fishery
are very direct and will be kept in good
order for the accommodation of waggons.
March 5. d6t

KNIGHT of MALTA

AND

YOUNG GIFT.

THESE celebrated JACKS are so well
known as to render a description unnecef-
sary; suffice it to say, they are superior
to any in the United States, as they were
imported and from them have sprung most
of those now in the country.

They will cover at *Eight Dollars* the
season and *Half a Dollar* to the groom.

Good pasturage gratis, but not answer-
able for accidents or escapes.

Mount-Vernon, March 5. d6t

**The high bred imported Horse
PUNCH,**

Will cover mares this season at
William Powers's tavern, Four Mile Run,
between George-Town and Alexandria,
at *Twenty Dollars* each mare, and *One
Dollar* for the groom.

The following is a copy of a certificate
from sir John Lad, bart. the original of
which may be seen by applying to the
subscriber.

London, Jan. 11, 1799.

*This is to certify that Punch was got by
King Herod, his dam by old Marske, grand
dam by the Cullen Arabian, great grand
dam Blackeyes, by Regulus, great great
grand dam by Crab, great great great
grand dam by the Warlock Galloway.—
This horse was my property and sold Wm.
Powers.*

JOHN LAD.

Witness—Thomas Bullock.

N. B. He won forty two different
plates, besides matches and sweepstakes,
while in the possession of sir John Lad,
bart.

Good grafts for mares at half a dollar
per week, and every attention paid them,
but not liable for accidents or escapes.

The money to be paid at the time of
covering or before the mares are taken
away.

WILLIAM POWERS.

February 24.

d

EARTHEN WARE,

In Crates assorted,

For Sale,

By Robert T. Hooe & Co.

March 2.

eo

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the
WASHINGTON TAVERN.